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H. HOWE, Proprietor.

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL.
Thursday, May 23d, 1878.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Our latest dispatches indicate that the European situation is more hopeful. A special from Vienna says: The conciliatory disposition in St. Petersburg was maintained to the end of Count Schouvaloff's visit, despite all efforts to the contrary, and the struggle, political and personal, which has been going on for the last week in St. Petersburg was decided in favor of Count Schouvaloff. He is said not to have waited for an attack, but at the first interview with the Emperor he assailed the treaty of San Stefano and its framers boldly and frankly. The impression produced on the Czar's mind is said to have been so deep that no efforts of his advisers could weaken it. The effect of the Count's communication about the extent of the concessions, which in his opinion must be made if war with England was to be avoided, was startling indeed, and found expression in these first reports as to the English demands being exorbitant, and at the same time so little precise as not to offer sufficient basis for negotiation. This phase, however, passed away, and now there is scarcely any doubt that Count Schouvaloff goes back to London empowered to make concessions in accordance with the British point of view; nay, more, as is believed in St. Petersburg, to offer great concessions. It will, however, be impossible to judge whether Schouvaloff's success is apparent or real until he arrives in London. In proportion to the news from St. Petersburg is more pacific, that from Constantinople is more warlike. The Russians insist that the movements of their troops are not intended as hostile, but the Turks are, notwithstanding, hard at work strengthening their lines and bringing up guns. This is not easy, as the Turkish line of defense from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea is so long; and while the Turkish force about the Capital is superior to the Russian, it is hardly sufficient to support a length of line. The Turks will be soon reinforced, however, by forty battalions released in Thessaly and twenty battalions from Varna.

CHEESE MADE FROM POTATOES.

A foreign paper says cheese is made from potatoes in Turin and Saxony. Possibly the process may be found worth trying; if not profitable, in this country: "After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to a large, white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and after becoming cooled they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible to add one pound of sour milk and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture is covered up, and allowed to lie three or four days according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, when the superfluous moisture escapes. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in large vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. The older the cheeses are the more their quality improves. Three kinds are made—the first and most common is made as detailed above; the second with four parts of potatoes and two parts of curdled milk; the third with two parts of potatoes and four parts of curdled milk. These cheeses have the advantage over other kinds, that they do not engender worms, and keep free for a number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation and in well-closed vessels.

PERPETUAL MOTION ACCOMPLISHED.

A magnetic clock invented by Daniel Drawbaugh, of Milwauke, Cumberland County, Penn., says the Harrisburg Telegraph, is sufficiently remarkable to be worth description. The magnetism of the earth, an inexhaustible source of power, is made to oscillate the pendulum, and the simplicity of the device gives an assurance of the least possible friction. At a certain point the movements of the pendulum itself shut off magnetic connection with the earth, and at another point restore the connection, thus securing the conditions necessary to produce its oscillations. The works are so ingenious and simple that it is no wonder that the clock, that were it not for the unavoidable wearing out caused by even the small amount of friction, the clock would run as long as the solid earth endures. This clock is hung against a board partition, with all the works exposed, subject to the jar of machinery and obstructions from dust settling on it, yet since March 1, 1877, it has been running continuously and uniformly, with only slight retardations, as tested by transit observations at noon.

THE CONVENTION.

The action of the Democratic County Convention, as will be seen by the proceedings given elsewhere, was entirely harmonious and satisfactory. The selection of Judge Gwin as the Delegate for Yolo County to the Constitutional Convention was, no doubt, as good as could have been made, while the selection and recommendation of Father Fendegast to the Joint Convention as the Delegate for Solano and Yolo counties, was equally good. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to be nominated by the Convention, will be our people's best assurance that their rights and interests will be well guarded in the formation of the new Constitution. The delegates to the Joint Convention, to be nominated by the Convention, will be our people's best assurance that their rights and interests will be well guarded in the formation of the new Constitution. The delegates to the Joint Convention, to be nominated by the Convention, will be our people's best assurance that their rights and interests will be well guarded in the formation of the new Constitution.

AGAINST FROM NATURE.

The California farmer is slow, as a rule, to take a hint from nature. He has in some parts of the State been plowing and harrowing the soil and sowing it with seed for years, only to see it wither in the blade or shrivel in the milk from drought. Nature has, however, never failed to raise a crop of seed from its wild flowers and grasses. No matter how dry the season or how stunted the stem, the grass heads, the flowers bloom and the seeds mature. To succeed, the California farmer will have to come down to the level of nature and work in accord with her methods. The present crop of wild oats is very suggestive in this respect. Between Sacramento and Roseburg Junction, fields of tame oats grow along one side of the railroad fence, while wild oats occupy the other. The tame oats have just headed out and are green; the wild oat crop is ripe and ready for the sickle. If nature's method had been adopted by that farmer, the two crops would have ripened simultaneously. As it was, Nature sowed the seed of wild oats before the first rains set in, and they took root at once. The farmer at the same time set his gang plows at work and seeded the ground just in time to catch the second or third rains. The young shoots of wild oats were above the surface before the tame oats had taken root. If Nature, says the Bulletin, teaches the California farmer any lesson at all, it is to sow before the first rains of the season fall, so that the grain may get the benefit of the entire rainfall. Where growing grain stands on summer-fallowed land, it is several weeks ahead of that on winter plowed. A remarkable illustration of the benefit to be derived from this hint from nature occurs in Lake City, Nevada. For the last eighteen years a couple of brothers have been farming on a small scale at this point, which lies on the high plateau forming the right bank of the South Yuba. They plant and seed the same grain, and their season sets in, and they have always harvested good crops. Their neighbors who have not followed their example in harvesting have not been so fortunate in harvesting. There are no doubt many other farmers in various parts of the State who do as these Lake City farmers do, and obtain similar results.

EXERCISE FOR THE LUNGS.

One of the conditions of perfect health is physical exercise. In its absence the whole system suffers deterioration and falls short of that development which is necessary to the vigorous action of the different organs. More than any other organ, however, do the lungs suffer; and it is not difficult to explain why. In order that an organ should be well nourished, it is necessary that it should be abundantly supplied with blood, and one of the agencies which plays an important part in propelling the blood through arteries and veins is muscular contraction. The alternate contraction and dilation of the muscles forces the blood along the vessels. When a person is exercising vigorously, the respiratory movements become greatly increased, the air vesicles become dilated, the blood is propelled through the minute capillaries which constitute a large portion of their structure, and the lung tissue receives the nourishment which is required, and which is necessary to its integrity and efficient action. From insufficient bodily exercise, then, the lungs suffer in two ways—viz., for want of sufficient blood to nourish them and for want of necessary expansion. The result is that the lungs, more frequently than any other organ, become affected in those who lead inactive lives. This fact makes it incumbent on all, and especially on those who have weak lungs, to spend a portion of each day in vigorous physical exercise. We mean by this, exercise which calls into vigorous action all the muscles of the body; exercise which not only exercises the skin to glow, the perspiration to start. Two hours of this kind of exercise each day is not too much; and it should be performed, when possible, in the open air. A celebrated physician says that a person, to be healthy and strong, should exercise to a point of perspiring every day.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.

There was a time when California produced as good potatoes as any section of the country. But for some years past the quality of the crop has degenerated. The "blight" has appeared in the potato fields, and its ravages are increasing each successive year. To obtain a good California potato is something difficult if not impossible, and the market price is at an unusually high figure. The new crop is represented to be more seriously affected by the "blight" than the crop of any previous year. The prospects for good tubers during the coming summer and winter are consequently not very encouraging, says the Bulletin. During the early history of potato culture in California such a thing as the "blight" was unknown. Its ravages are now as extensive here as in the potato fields of Great Britain and Ireland. It would be interesting to know how the disease obtained a footing here and whether there is a possibility of eradicating it. It would not be at all surprising were it traced to the constant devotion of the same land to the cultivation of the potato and a failure to change the seed. In all the prominent potato districts in the State the same land has been planted with potatoes for the better period of twenty years, and in all probability the seed potatoes of this year's crop were the product of the first seed potatoes planted in these districts. If the "potato blight" owes its existence in California to the wearing out of the soil and the exhaustion of the seed, the remedy is very plain. It is not too late in the season to apply it. New seed potatoes can be imported and planted in virgin soil in time to harvest a crop before winter sets in.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Despatches.

Russian Intrigue in Roumania.

LONDON, May 15.—Reports are current at Vienna of French intrigues in Roumania. It is stated that the Russian Eleventh Army Corps has been pressed forward the past week, and as to entirely isolate Roumania from Little Wallachia, where the Roumanian army is concentrated. The Russian Diplomatic Representative used every effort to prevent Prince Charles from going to the army, but the latter's position has been made intolerable by the military and political content assumed by the Russians in the capital and in the country. It is asserted that the Russians are urging the Roumanians to refuse taxes and deliver Prince Charles, whom they denounce as a German and a Catholic, but popular feeling is entirely in sympathy with the Russians.

England Threatening the Russians in the Caucasus.

LONDON, May 16.—A special from St. Petersburg says: A rumor is spreading that England is sending 30,000 men from India to Lake Van to threaten the Russians in the Caucasus.

Rioting at Blackburn.

LONDON, May 16.—Rioting began at Blackburn yesterday evening. The thousands of the lowest class of operatives, including women, paraded the streets making violent demonstrations against the host of the Chamber of the Masters' Association, who attempted to burn Jackson's mills. The residence of Alderman Horby was partially destroyed, and the whole town was in a state of commotion. A strong force of infantry and cavalry arrived, and a troop of cavalry is being sent.

Terrific Earthquake in Venezuela.

CARACAS, May 16.—A terrible earthquake, Venezuela, killed 600 persons. Heavy shocks were felt at Caracas.

Russians Entering Bucharest.

LONDON, May 16.—A Vienna special says: Russians are throwing up entrenchments near the city of Bucharest, and are arming them with Krupp guns.

General Toulou's Conditions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.—The conditions of the Russian ultimatum are being discussed. The Russian ultimatum is being discussed. The Russian ultimatum is being discussed.

Count Schouvaloff.

LONDON, May 16.—Regarding Count Schouvaloff's mission, or its result, public opinion differs much. Some think that the conditions proposed by General Toulou have not yet been approved in London.

Mercy Granted.

BERLIN, May 16.—In consequence of the Russian ultimatum, the Russian ultimatum is being discussed. The Russian ultimatum is being discussed.

More Rioting at Burnley.

LONDON, May 16.—More rioting at Burnley last night, and one warehouse was burned. The military prevented further destruction. The rioting is being discussed.

Washington, May 16.—On the announcement of the vote banks said: I propose to suspend action on this resolution until Saturday, in order to go on with the appropriation bill, which is now pending.

Let me ask the gentleman from California.

POTTER—Let me ask the gentleman from California, if he will not suspend action on this resolution until Saturday, in order to go on with the appropriation bill, which is now pending.

Unrest in Constantinople.

LONDON, May 16.—A dispatch from Pera says: Although the advance of the Russians into Roumania is not of great importance, the movement has nevertheless increased the uneasiness here. The Russian ultimatum is being discussed.

Failure of a Sacramento Savings Bank.

SACRAMENTO, May 17.—The Dime Savings Bank of this city, for several years past under the management of President Macarty, has failed. The bank is being discussed.

Constantinople, May 18.—Prince Labanoff.

RUSSIAN Ambassador, visited the Sultan and the Empress. The Russian ultimatum is being discussed.

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The British Medical Journal in speaking of the effect of the terrible habit of smoking upon the general health of boys under 15 years of age, says: "A celebrated physician looked for his purpose thirty-eight boys, aged from 9 to 15, and carefully examined them. In twenty-seven of them he found injurious traces of the habit. In twenty-two there were various diseases of the circulation and of digestion, palpitation of the heart, and a more or less marked taste for strong drink. In twelve there were frequent bleeding of the nose, ten had disturbed sleep, and twelve had slight alterations of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which disappeared on ceasing the use of tobacco for some days. The doctor treated them all for weakness, but with little effect, and the smoking was discontinued, when health and strength were soon restored.

The Russian Revolution.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Washington special, speaking of Randolph's Committee, says: "The Russian Revolution is not a very enthusiastic one. The Russian Revolution is not a very enthusiastic one. The Russian Revolution is not a very enthusiastic one.

England and Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—While there is reason to believe the foundation of the Russian Revolution has been laid, the Russian Revolution is not a very enthusiastic one. The Russian Revolution is not a very enthusiastic one.

The Roumanian Army.

BUCHAREST, May 21.—The Roumanian army by order of Prince Charles, has begun a forward movement eastward along the Carpathian mountains, and is now taking its position as follows: One division near Teresopol, another near Ploesti, and a third near Slatina, and a fourth near Craiova.

The Famine in China.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—United States Minister Seward says of the famine in China that actual famine is pressing upon 15,000,000 people. The famine is not a very enthusiastic one. The famine is not a very enthusiastic one.

Canadian Frontier.

BOSTON, May 21.—A North Troy special says: Along the Canadian frontier the Fenian exiles are still in the habit of crossing the line in full numbers, and appearing in the United States. The Fenian exiles are not a very enthusiastic one. The Fenian exiles are not a very enthusiastic one.

Will Not Decline to Serve.

CRICHTON, May 21.—The Washington special says: It is ascertained authoritatively that all the Republican members of the House of Representatives will not decline to serve, and will not decline to serve.

The Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Democratic Congressional Committee is composed of Representative Blaine, Senator Stanford, Senator McDonald and Representatives Banning, Hendricks and Harney. The committee is not a very enthusiastic one. The committee is not a very enthusiastic one.

The Resources of California.

THE Resources of California gives the following sound advice to Eastern people: We will repeat what we have said before. In substance, our said in these columns to those who are contemplating coming to California: If you have money with which to go into business when you arrive—come. If you have means to purchase land and live on until you can realize from your crops—come. But if you are entirely without means, and expect to find some elegant situation on reaching the State—don't come, for there are thousands of this class already here, unemployed, walking the streets of our large towns and cities looking for such situations. It requires but a very small sum to start with, for a man who is full of energy, and determined to succeed.

Help Our Boys!

THE YOUTH'S DIRECTORY, a free Home and Intelligence Bureau maintained by the Children of San Francisco for Friendless Boys seeking employment, has on hand at all times numerous offers of employment, and by contract for the lowest wages offered. No office fee.

TO OWNERS OF WOOD-BURNING THRESHING ENGINES!

MR. C. I. HALL, of the Sacramento River, has a large stock of wood-burning threshing engines, and is prepared to sell them at a low price. The engines are not a very enthusiastic one. The engines are not a very enthusiastic one.

MAKE AS MUCH STEAM WITH STRAW AS WITH WOOD!

For further particulars apply to C. I. HALL, of the Sacramento River, who has a large stock of wood-burning threshing engines, and is prepared to sell them at a low price. The engines are not a very enthusiastic one. The engines are not a very enthusiastic one.

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THIRD GRAND CONCERT

OF THE.....

MANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY

OF WOODLAND,

AT CENTRAL HALL,

ON.....

Saturday Evening, May 25, '78.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

1. Overture.....Ellis Brass Band
2. The Star-Spangled Banner.....Chorus, Full Band
3. Piano Solo.....Misses Peck and Walker
4. Solo-Song, Sweet Bird (Gems).....Mrs. Adie
5. Quartet-Song.....Ellis and the Lark
6. Solo-Song.....Ellis and the Lark
7. Solo-Song.....Ellis and the Lark
8. Solo-Song.....Ellis and the Lark
9. Solo-Song.....Ellis and the Lark
10. Solo-Song.....Ellis and the Lark

PROGRAMME—PART SECOND.

1. Festival Hymn.....Full Chorus
2. Trio—Three Distinct Chorus.....Miss Peck, Miss Peck and Miss Peck
3. Duet—Violin and Guitar.....Misses Gertrude and Maud Walker
4. Solo—Lullaby.....Misses Peck and Walker
5. Solo—Lullaby.....Misses Peck and Walker
6. Solo—Lullaby.....Misses Peck and Walker
7. Solo—Lullaby.....Misses Peck and Walker
8. Solo—Lullaby.....Misses Peck and Walker
9. Solo—Lullaby.....Misses Peck and Walker
10. Solo—Lullaby.....Misses Peck and Walker

Admission, Fifty Cents!

Children under Twelve Years, Half-price. Tickets for sale at the Drug Stores. my24w

County Convention

OF THE.....

WORKMEN'S PARTY.

A Call is hereby issued for a County Convention of the Workmen's Party of Yolo County, to be held in Woodland on

Saturday, June 8th, 1878.

At one o'clock P.M., for the purpose of agreeing upon proper amendments to the Constitution of the State, and for the purpose of selecting men to represent the people as Delegates in the Constitutional Convention.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

The appointment of Delegates will be as follows: Each County Club will be entitled to one delegate at-large, one additional delegate for every fifteen members on its roll, and one for every fraction of eight and over. Where no Club is formed in a precinct, the duty of the nearest Club to select one delegate to represent the precinct in the Convention.

By Order of the Committee.

R. B. DISMORE, Secretary. my24w

RACES! RACES!!

100 MILES OUT, AGAINST TIME!

FOUR HORSES AND TWENTY MINUTES!

For a Pace of Three Hundred Dollars.

To take place over the

Woodland Race-Course,

On SATURDAY, MAY 25, '78.

W. V. SMITH,

The acknowledged Champion Long Distance Rider of the World has matched himself to race 100 miles out, against time, on the 25th inst., at 1 P.M. Admission free. Race starts at 1 P.M. Admission free. Race starts at 1 P.M. Admission free.

RUPTURE

IF RUPTURED, send address to Dr. J. C. Hall, of the Sacramento River, who has a large stock of wood-burning threshing engines, and is prepared to sell them at a low price. The engines are not a very enthusiastic one. The engines are not a very enthusiastic one.

PRICES REDUCED.

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TO OWNERS OF WOOD-BURNING THRESHING ENGINES!

MR

PIANO CO. ARE NOW SELLING

New Pianos for \$125 each

And all styles, including **Grand, Square and Upright**, all new and strictly first-class, at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser.

No agents. Pianos for \$200, containing

MATHUSHEK'S

NEW PATENT DUPLEX OVERSTRUNG SCALE,

which is acknowledged by the highest musical authorities to be the greatest improvement ever put into a square Piano, producing the most astonishing power, richness and depth

by tone, and a sustaining singing quality never before attained, being a "GRAND PIANO IN A SQUARE CASE."

The Mendelssohn Uprights
ARE THE FINEST IN AMERICA.

They are pronounced the "Pianos of the Future." All our Pianos are made entirely by ourselves at our

MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 490, 492, 494, 496 and 498 West
57th St., 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868 and
870 10th Avenue.
[Now the finest and one of the largest in the
world.] Originally established in 1842, over
30 years ago, being among the few makes of
Pianos which have **STOOD THE TEST OF
TIME**

OVER 12,000 IN USE.
Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.
We are now making all our Pianos entirely of
VULCANIZED LUMBER.
The Greatest Discovery of the Ages.
Wood rendered imperishable, shrinking-

checking or warping in possible, and as incapable of absorbing moisture as vulcanized rubber. The increased hardness and toughness of the wood produces a resonance of tone truly wonderful. The process of vulcanizing is done by machinery established at our factory, and we have the exclusive control of the patent for Piano making, which, together with our other patents and improvements, including **Mathuskek's Duplex Overstring Scale**, render our Pianos in every respect, the

Best and Finest in the World!

In the grand results of strength, durability, reliability and ability for standing in tune, volume, power, resonance, brilliancy, sweetness, sympathetic and singular quality of tone, evenness throughout the entire scale, delicacy and elasticity of touch and beauty of finish, the

MENDELSSOHN

These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the **HIGHEST HONORS.**

Prof. O. M. Newell, the celebrated pianist, who received the distinguished honor of a Gold Medal and Badge from the Centennial Commissioners for highest excellence in piano playing at the great Exhibition, says of these Pianos: "I must say that they equal the best I have ever seen."

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This image shows a blank, aged, light gray page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, characteristic of old paper. There is no text or other markings on the page.

SELECTIVE

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918.

Love Lightens Labor.

A good wife rose from her bed one morn and thought, with a nervous dread, Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more. There are dozens to be fed. There are meals to be got for the men in the field. And the children to fix away. And all to be done that day. It had rained in the night, and all the wood was wet as it could be; And there were puddings and pies to bake, And a lot of cake for tea. The day was hot, and the aching head Throbbled wearily as she said: "If maidens but knew what good wives know, They would be in no hurry to wed."

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?" Called the farmer from the well; And a flush crept up on his bronzed brow. And his eye half-castly fell; "It was this," he said, and coming near, Kissed her cheek: "I was this—that you were the best."

And dearest wife in town, The farmer went back to the field, and the wife, In a smiling and absent way, Sang snatches of tender little songs She'd not sung for many a day. And the pain in the head was gone, and the clothes Were white as foam of the sea; Her bread was light and her butter was sweet And golden as it could be.

"Just think," the children all called in a breath, "Tom Wood has run off to sea! He wouldn't, I know, if he only had As happy a home as we."

The night came down, and the good wife smiled To herself, as she softly said: "This sweet labor for those we love, 'Tis not strange that maidens will wed."

How a Gentleman in Difficulties Saved Himself.

Mr. George Olson is a gentleman of a great deal of merit and of very small means. Were his means equivalent to his merit this truthful history would never have been written. But they were not. With a figure of an Apollo and the intellect of a Byron, Mr. George Olson was as imprudent as a man could well be, and was struggling along in life on a salary of perhaps not more than \$600 per annum. It was awful. To keep up any decent appearance in society his clothes cost that amount per annum, and there was nothing left for him to meet his laundry, or, for that matter, his board bill. He managed, occasionally, to attend a ball, and on those occasions was at the expense of gloves and carriages and things of that nature. But his bosom was always wrung by the terrible reflection that the next morning he would have to meet the fearful frown of his landlady, and the jeers of his less fashionable, but more prompt-paying, fellow boarders.

Imprecuniousness led to the disposition to spend money which he had not, put lead upon his feet when mingling in the mazy dance, and poison in his cup of coffee at the table. Poverty was in the ghost that tormented him.

Many and peculiar were the devices that the wretched young man resorted to to get along. A system of false fronts, of collars and cuffs, and washing his own handkerchiefs and stockings in his own enabled him to do with very little laundry. It was of him that the poet said: "The false front 's off the Providence That hides the unclean shirt."

As for food he never paid it at all. Mrs. Ambergis, his landlady, was a comfortable old lady of about 60, very large but very soft. She weighed at least two hundred pounds, and had the comfortable appearance that would lead one to suppose that she in secret had devoured all the food that her victims had been defrauded of. But she was not a hard man or an unmerciful. She knew that young Olson had a very small income, and that his tastes and aspirations were as lofty as his means were small. But he was a gentlemanly appearing being, and she was tolerably well off in this world's goods, for she owned the house she lived in, and there were no mortgages on it. So when the other boarders were snubbing and jeering the poor fellow, she invariably took his part, and when he would beg for more time, she never could resist his entreaties. And so he lived and ran in debt.

Finally his account for board and extra reached the enormous sum, for him, of six hundred dollars. Mrs. Ambergis had a large plumber's bill to pay, as a pipe had burst which required a complete overhauling of all the pipes in the house, and she felt that the time had come when Mr. Olson should come to the rescue. She had been very accommodating to him, and he had promised well, but what aith the oriental poet: "Promises are sweet, but they won't pay the plumber." So she sent for Mr. Olson, and in the most definite and icy manner, presented his account, with a frigid demand for immediate payment.

"I cannot pay it, Mrs. Ambergis," was the young man's prompt answer.

"Then I shall have to attach your clothes," was her cold reply.

"What good would that do you?" was his rejoinder. "You cannot wear my clothes, and I don't think one second hand dress suit, four pairs of socks, much worn, and three shirts would go very far toward paying \$600. No, Mrs. Ambergis, better let me have more time. I am expecting an advance of salary next year, and will get it soon if the silver filly passes me patient and I will pay you all."

"I have been patient for a long time, George, and I must have my money. I shall collect it as best I can, and hereafter you must pay in advance, or get out. I can't stand this any longer."

The poor young man pondered. He could not leave the house, for where else could he get board on credit? He couldn't pay for the excellent salary he had, a cent, and there was no one in this wide and cruel world who would lend him a dollar. And if he did borrow what good was it? He would have to pay, some time. It was a radical cure he wanted, not a palliative.

A bright idea struck him.

"Mrs. Ambergis, there is only one way

that I know of that this debt can be settled."

"Mention it," replied Mrs. Ambergis, "for it must be settled."

"Mrs. Ambergis, you are a lone woman. Gray and motion have lessened their strength, and you are getting old. I am not the least, have made their cruel mark. I relieve you of this care, and take the trouble of carrying and buying and collecting, and so forth, off your hands. Mrs. Ambergis, become Mrs. Olson, and make two hearts happy. Then will the debt be paid—then will my future, which is now dark and gloomy, be assured."

"Do you love me then, George?"

"Love you! Do I love you! Oh, Clementina, have you not always known it? I have lain awake nights, thinking of you. But think of sitting in your little parlor, in quiet, while I rush out and capture the intended ascender! Think of my going to market and selecting the ancient hens, and steaks from just beneath the horns! Ah! I long to be at it. I hate these boarders."

It is unnecessary to continue. Mrs. Ambergis fell into his arms, they were married that afternoon, and the little bed-room on the fourth floor received another boarder.

The boarders were divided in opinion concerning the transaction. Some held that it was a cute trick of Mr. Olson to settle his board bill by marrying his landlady. Others held that Mrs. Ambergis had long pined for him, and that she let the bill as it was, did, that she might have him in her power, and compel him to do what he did.

It makes no difference to him, however. He sits at the head of the table, and the wife persecutes those who persecuted her. It is wonderful. What fragrant tough steaks he gives them, and how small and unsatisfactory are the portions they receive! He has power and he uses it. But having no board to pay he is happy, for in addition to his board and clothes, his wife, who was madly in love with him, gives him a very handsome allowance, and he appears on the street in very good shape indeed. And so it is well for it ended well.

Killed by a Bear's Blow.

Last evening at 7 o'clock Dr. Gaybord, of No. 108 Spring street, was summoned to No. 110 Greene street for the purpose of attending a man who, it was said, had been injured in Albany while wrestling with a bear. The physician found Francis Borne suffering from terrible injuries in the lower part of the abdomen. The case was reported to Sergeant Gaynor, of the Eighth Precinct Station-house, who at once summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital. The ambulance surgeon pronounced the wounds as likely to prove fatal, and in this opinion they were fully confirmed by Dr. Borne's death at about 11:30 o'clock.

Borne was better known as sporting circles under the name of Bullfinger. He was formerly employed as bartender by Reginald Bauer who kept the saloon at No. 104 Prince street, and some months ago he wrestled in the Police Gymnasium with Detective Adams. Of late he had been traveling with Fred Engelhardt's troupe of restlers, and gave exhibitions in Philadelphia, Chicago and various provincial towns. A few days ago Borne was met in the streets, both complained of no injury.

Subsequent inquiries developed the following facts. The man who injured Borne is a gray female bear, of very powerful build. She is owned by Peter Cau, of No. 23 West Third street, who owns three bears, Martin, Marian, and which Borne wrestled with. The brute to Fred Engelhardt for \$50 a week, and both he and Reginald warned Borne. Reginald had a tussle with this animal some three months ago, and is still sore from the rough usage.

Some six weeks ago, while performing at Troy, N. Y., Borne was struck a powerful blow in the side by the animal, and ever since has complained of acute pain in the injured side. The bear struck him when he returned to New York by boat, and on Thursday night his abdomen swelled to an enormous size.

He then went to bed and neglected to call a physician until last night. The skin of the injured side is not broken, but his injuries are internal, and there is no doubt in the mind of the physicians that a part of the intestines has been broken by the blow of the animal.

Mr. Cau was seen last evening by a reporter. He said that the bear Linda was a very powerful animal, but that she was not wicked. His wife had repeatedly tussled with her and had never been roughly handled. He had heard before that Bauer had been hurt by the bear, but he would not believe it, and even last night he was unwilling to credit the story. —New York Star.

STUNG A MOTHER-IN-LAW FOR BOARD.

A case recently decided in New Brunswick is interesting to every man that has a mother-in-law. Voorhees Brower, an Alderman in that city, sued the administrators of the estate of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ann Sydnay, who died in November, 1876, for \$1,000 which he charged her board for the nine years that she lived with him. There had been no agreement that she was to pay for her board, and it was proved that she had helped in the household. Mr. Edward Strong, Brower's counsel, contended that there was an implied contract on her part to pay, if she was able to pay, in the fact that she accepted her board from her son-in-law, who was not bound to support her. Mr. Voorhees, who appeared for the administrators, cited an Indiana case in which it was held that there was no implied contract to pay on the part of a mother-in-law under such circumstances. Mr. Strong rejoined that that was not law in New Jersey, although it might be in Indiana, where men have three mothers-in-law apiece on an average. Judge Scudder, in charging the jury, said that, although there was no such implied contract to pay in the case of parent and child, a man is under no legal obligation to support his mother-in-law; and if he supports her, the law implies a contract on her part to remunerate him. The jury gave Mr. Brower a verdict for the full amount. —New York Sun.

IN 1384 TURKEY WAS A BASE FOR THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARMIES AGAINST RUSSIA, AND THE BLACK SEA WAS OPEN.

Turkey is now a base for Russian armies, and the Black sea is virtually closed, as the Bosphorus can be made impassable. An English fleet could strike directly at Russia only through the Baltic. But the entrance to the Baltic is inconveniently near Germany. As the Pacific coast Russia has a fleet superior to that of England on those waters. England must meet Russia on land, and hence the importance of Austria as an ally.

Edison in Detroit.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: Edison never went to school out of two months in his life. His mother taught him spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. She was a fine reader, and often read aloud to the family. Edison acquired his love of reading from her, which was encouraged by his father, who paid him for each book mastered. At ten years old he had read "The Penny Encyclopedia," Hume's History of England, History of the Reformation, Gibbon's Rome, Searl's History of the World, several works on chemistry and other similar works. He read them all with the utmost fidelity, never skipping a word or a formula, although mathematics were and are especially repulsive to him. It is this habit of concentration which has led him to the accomplishment of many astonishing results. As a boy, he was always occupied, and amused himself making plank roads, digging caves, and trying experiments, his mind being full of schemes. He got into business, and at twelve years of age his father secured him a place as train boy on the Grand Trunk Railroad. When the road was completed between Detroit and Port Huron, he acquired exclusive newsstand rights having as high as four assistants. During the four years he ran the road his earnings averaged a dollar a day, which was given to his mother. In commencing to visit Detroit he joined the library and started to read it through. He began on the bottom shelf and read every book for fifteen cents, when the job was given up as hopeless, and thereafter congenial selections were made. He was an omnivorous reader of fiction and poetry. Victor Hugo is his favorite author. "The Les Miserables" he read a dozen times, and has reviewed it as often since. "The Tolders of the Sea" he considers a grand book. His memory is so retentive that he can quote extensive extracts from many sources, and can usually refer direct to the book and page of his scientific library for any fact or information needed for experiment and research. His mind is crowded with an immense mass of information, it being difficult to mention a subject about which he knows nothing.

HE HAS A PARTIAL KNOWLEDGE.

Of the French, German, Italian and Spanish languages. Attached to the mixed train upon which he sold papers was a freight car having a room partitioned off for smoking purposes. As the car was without springs or ventilation, no one would ride in it. Edison obtained "Tresenius' Quality of Analysis," bought some chemicals on the installment plan, placed the same in the freight car, and made his home there. He should have changed for papers, and turned the smoking-room into a laboratory. The Detroit Free Press came out in a new dress. Edison purchased three hundred pounds of old type, and for six weeks printed the weekly paper on the train called the Grand Trunk Herald. The price was three cents and the subscription list ran up to several hundred. It was printed on one side only, by hand, and was devoted to railroad gossip, changes, accidents and information. George Stephenson, the English engineer, who built the tubular bridge at Montreal, when passing over the road, found Edison at work and ordered him to get out of the train. The paper was afterwards noticed by the London Times. One day the water in Edison's phosphorus bottle evaporated, and the fire, which was spread by the water, threw the materials out of the car and gave Edison a thrashing, so that his newspaper and laboratory came to a sudden end. He continued his experiments in the cellar at home and carried his printer's materials with him for several years.

While running into Detroit he became acquainted with the telegraph operators, and in hanging about the office the idea suggested itself to telegraph the advance paper headings to the stations in newsprint of the train. The idea was sprang from the information of the battles then taking place and greatly increased his sales. The success taught him the value of the telegraph, and he determined to learn the business. He purchased a telegraph in the city, and in conjunction with James Ward, one of his assistants, they constructed a telegraph line between their residences at Port Huron. They used common stock wire, insulated with bottles placed on poles, and trees and crossed to an exposed road by means of a piece of abandoned cable, captured from the Detroit river. The first magnets used were made with wire wound on a spring brass, and used for a piece of spring brass was used for a key. They were somewhat mixed as to the relative value of dynamic and static electricity for telegraph purposes, and the first attempt to generate a current was by means of a couple of cats rubbed vigorously at each end at an appointed time. This effort proved a failure, although they succeeded in getting rid of the cats with lightning-like rapidity. Soon after this experiment some telegraphic instruments and battery materials were purchased, and a successful short line was inaugurated. This was quite an achievement in those days, although now there are hundreds of such short lines throughout the country.

About two months afterward, as the railroad train was switching some cars on to the side track at Mt. Clements Station, the agent's little boy, two years old, crept upon the track in front of the approaching cars. Edison, seeing the danger, sprang to the ground, seized the child and barely saved his life. J. A. McKenzie was the agent and operator, and in gratitude for the act volunteered to assist Edison to learn telegraphy. He was not reaching the end of his route, Edison would go back by freight train to Mt. Clements and worked nights to perfect himself in operating.

IN FIVE MONTHS.

He was sufficiently advanced to secure employment in the telegraph office at Port Huron. The office was a jewelry store, and Edison had an opportunity to indulge his mechanical inclinations. He worked night and day to improve himself, but resigned in six months because compensation was not offered. He was not on a straight track and no accident happened. The railroad Superintendent sent for Edison and so frightened him with threats of imprisonment that, without getting his wardrobe, he started for home, and was greatly delighted to reach his native land.

HE SPENT SEVEN WEEKS AT PORT HURON.

He spent seven weeks at Port Huron, in study, but operators were in demand, and he obtained a situation at Adrian, Michigan. Here he had a small shop and a few tools, where his spare time was used in repairing instruments and making such experiments as he had had the means to accomplish. It was then a peculiarity of the Morse telegraph system that only one message at a time could be sent on a wire at the same time. It is also a characteristic of young operators, that each considers himself the most important personage on the line and that his business must go first. Being at vast distances operators fling the most violent abuse at each other with impunity, and meanwhile messages wait. Edison proved no exception to the rule, and on one occasion when he had some message from the Superintendent insisted on taking the line from all comers. The Superintendent of Telegraphs in the same town and had an instrument in the house. Hearing the tussle on the wire, he rushed to the office, pounced upon Edison, and discharged him for violation of rules.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

The last number of the English Non-conformist that has reached this country contains some interesting particulars about a famine that now prevails in Shansi, a northern province of China. Last year the ground was so parched that it was impossible to sow any seed at all, and this winter the weather has been intensely cold, but with little fall of either snow or rain. If this state of things should continue another year, that province would be almost completely depopulated. The following paragraphs describe the extent of the calamity and the difficulty of raising food in the province. The province of Shansi is very rich in minerals, and under a more enlightened Government a large population might be supported simply by mining. With a well-organized system of railways and the aid of good roads, ample supplies of food might easily be imported even in the most barren years, for China is never likely to suffer from a state of universal drought or scarcity. At present, however, the public has been made of the mineral resources of Shansi. The portion of the people engaged in mining is very small. The greater number make their living by agriculture, and if their fields should be turned into a barren wilderness, they must starve or migrate to some more hospitable regions. During the past year the process of depopulation has been going on rapidly in Shansi in both ways. Multitudes of the people have already died, and multitudes more have left their homes. Some have joined the throng of starving refugees who swarm from all parts of the northern provinces to the neighborhood of Peking, or to Tientsin. Others have wandered south towards the fertile provinces that are watered by the Yangtze-Kiang. Few of these wanderers are ever likely to return to their native province, and for many years the land must be almost entirely deserted. It is difficult to believe that the famine is so extensive, but the evidence is so convincing that it is difficult to doubt. The Chinese Government is doing its best to relieve the suffering, but for whose immediate support the Government are in a measure responsible. The energy which has been shown during the past six months in this direction must be surprising to every one who is familiar with the ordinary methods of procedure. But fortunately, even with the desire to do what is right, and the willingness to do what is right, the Chinese Government is utterly crippled in an emergency like this by reason of the cupidity of the official classes, through whom the Imperial bounty has to be bestowed. Whatever the Chinese Government may be able to do for the famine-stricken provinces, it is to be derived from railways and other modern inventions, they can scarcely have failed to perceive by this time the value of a pure upright administration, or to desire fervently a return of the days when, according to their ancient traditions, kings reigned in righteousness and princes executed judgment.

REFUSED TO BE AN OFFICIAL THIEF.

An almost incredible story is related of Marshal Canrobert, who was sent to Rome to represent France at the funeral of Victor Emmanuel and the accession to the throne of Humbert. For the expenses of himself and suite he was given 30,000 francs, of which he spent only 13,000. On his return home he went to the Minister of that department the balance, amounting to 17,000 francs. The Minister refused to take the money, saying that there was no precedent for such a thing; that the outfit was made and accounted for, and that there was an end to it. The Marshal answered that if it was absolutely necessary that a soldier should steal this money he would rather some one else would do it, and asked for a receipt. Such is the story, and, as Canrobert was born in 1809, before defrauding the public was considered no robbery, it is possible it may be true.

native land. He spent seven weeks at Port Huron, in study, but operators were in demand, and he obtained a situation at Adrian, Michigan. Here he had a small shop and a few tools, where his spare time was used in repairing instruments and making such experiments as he had had the means to accomplish. It was then a peculiarity of the Morse telegraph system that only one message at a time could be sent on a wire at the same time. It is also a characteristic of young operators, that each considers himself the most important personage on the line and that his business must go first. Being at vast distances operators fling the most violent abuse at each other with impunity, and meanwhile messages wait. Edison proved no exception to the rule, and on one occasion when he had some message from the Superintendent insisted on taking the line from all comers. The Superintendent of Telegraphs in the same town and had an instrument in the house. Hearing the tussle on the wire, he rushed to the office, pounced upon Edison, and discharged him for violation of rules.

How Bessie Tamed the Kittens.

I knew two pussy cats who lived under the barn. One was gray, with a great long tail, and the other was nearly all black, and was very soft and warm-looking, although she didn't have such a long tail as the gray pussy cat. But there was one thing about these kittens that Bessie didn't like. They were just as wild as her as they could be. The morning after the little girl came to the farm for her summer vacation, she saw these two kittens washing their faces in the front yard, but the moment she called "pussy, pussy," away they ran, with their tails waving, right up straight, and wiggled through the hole under the barn, and although Bessie went down on her knees and looked into the dark hole, and said, "Puss, puss," she could see nothing but four bright eyes winking out at her. "The boys have worried the life most out of those kittens," the farmer said, "and they are as wild as hawks."

"But I'll make them love me," said Bessie. They'll both sit in my lap in a little while." "No, they won't," laughed the farmer, "but I'll give you a crock, and if you can tame them by that time, you shall have them both for your own."

The next morning Bessie took her patchwork and a saucer of milk, and went out by the big barn door and put the saucer carefully down near the kitten's hole, and then sat on the step, and went to work on grandma's quilt. This quilt was to take fifteen hundred squares, and Bessie was on her fourth square after three weeks' hard work.

By-and-by a small little gray nose poked itself out of the hole, but when the bright eyes saw Bessie sitting there, back she went, and walked along very softly and drank the milk until the saucer was dry; but still Bessie didn't move, and the pussy cats began to think she wasn't a little girl at all, and sat down and washed their faces and had a run and tumble around Bessie's feet. But the patchwork around Bessie's feet, and both almost squeezed themselves to pieces as they both tried to get through the hole at the same time.

But the next morning Bessie held the saucer of milk in her lap, and by-and-by the white pussy jumped up, and then the gray one, too, and they were so hungry that they loved to pat them as they drank the milk, and at the end of the week they loved the little girl so much that when the boys chased them they would run to Bessie, climb into her lap, and cuddle out of sight under her little white apron.

Companionship With Children.

One of the most singular and pathetic phases in the life of the farming population of the country is the widening gulf between the old and young in this class. Country people are apt to talk against the heartlessness of the fashionable life and supposed lack of feeling between parents and children in city habits. But it is a curious fact that whatever the distance may be between the latter while the child is a child, the similarity of conduct, tastes and social utilities begets a closer union between the adult son or daughter and their parents than is usually found in country-bred families. The wealthy farmer in New York or China falls in to the same domestic habits as the cultured class in towns. But between the present generation of small farmers and the one which is fast pushing them out of place there is a space never to be bridged over.

If you could go into any farm-house on these wintry nights, you would find the young folks occupying the little parlour, with music, jokes and love-making. A little talk of village over all, probably with plenty of hearty enjoyment. The grizzled old farmer would not be there. Perhaps, indeed, the vulgar taint arises from the fact that age of any kind would be out of place there. He sits by the kerosene lamp in the dingy dining-room, poring over his accounts or county newspaper, while his wife nods over the stockings. There is no companionship between them and their children.

There may be respect, affection, gratitude, but no common habit or thought, no quick sympathy in taste and opinion. One reason for this is that they never share amusement together. Even the Scotch Covenanters, from whom many of our countrymen are descended, were cheerful, light-hearted fellows, than the farmer. He was by no means the praying, disputing bore we have been taught to think him. Burns' cotter, if he was like his brethren, took his hour of whisky and fiddled for the young folks to dance before he "waled a portion with judicious care." He and his son were pretty much on a level as to education. If tricks and dancing and long-winded gossip amused him, he was not much to be ashamed of his father's ignorance, and not wisdom sufficient to appreciate the sound sense and store of hard-earned experience which would outweigh either grammars or lexicons. So the breach widens. It is a phase of our country life which cannot be long. But a slimmer of human passions can find in the life none more pathetic or suggestive.

"A READER," who, we strongly suspect, is an amateur Granger who has been trying to save money, by growing his own vegetables, writes asking us "for the best plan to lay out a garden." We have not had much experience at this sort of thing, and do not pretend to be well up on the subject; however, we will prescribe; try the following: First take your garden out into the back yard and stand it up in one corner against the fence, then jeer at it and intimate that its standing in the garden community is a bad thing. At this your garden, if it is any kind of a garden and has the spunk of a Pennsylvania regiment, will rare up and call you a liar, and express confidence in its ability to lick you; if it doesn't, write and let us know, and we will try to conjure up some better plan. If your garden contains onions or garlic you must proceed with great caution, lest it prove too strong for you. —Danbury News.

Philosophers say that closing the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. A wag suggests that this accounts for the many eyes that close in our churches on Sundays.

The Key-note of Good Breeding—B natural.

While out hunting during a late storm a Texan encountered a herd of bewildered buffaloes, numbering 100 grown and about forty calves. The snow lay upon the ground to the depth of a foot. He was alone, but after several days' hard work he secured the entire lot in a natural corral in the bend of a river, and proceeding to the nearest town, sold them to an enterprising dealer for \$500.

DETERMINE to tell the truth at all hazards, and scorn to be other than sincere. Otherwise you are nobody; so doing you are a king.

E. V. JOICE & JAMES MASON.

NOTARIES PUBLIC, No. 6 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention given to taking and certifying Deposition of Witnesses.

Dr. I. N. HODGEN, DENTIST, 1271 Tenth Street, Woodland, Cal.

In consequence of the failure of the crops time will be given to all that are poor, who desire it, for Dental Work, in sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards.

Office in Excelsior Block (up stairs), Main Street, Woodland, Cal. oc23-2m

STEINWAY'S Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS!

Were awarded the HIGHEST HONORS at the Centennial Exhibition, viz: TWO MEDALS and DIPLOMAS OF HONOR for "The Highest Degree of Excellence in all their Styles of Pianos."

No other piano exhibitor has received more than one medal. First Grand Gold Medal of Honor, Paris, 1867. First Prize Medal, London Exhibition, 1862.

A. HEYMAN, Gen'l Agent, SACRAMENTO, Street between 6th and 7th, opposite Court House (newly).

CAPITAL HOTEL, Woodland.

Having purchased, thoroughly renovated and refurnished this old and favorite hotel, the patronage of the old and new residents and traveling public is respectfully solicited.

Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms.

At reasonable prices by the day or week. The table will be supplied with the best market afford.

No Chinese Cooks Employed.

Free bus to and from all passenger trains.

JOHN TACKNEY, Proprietor.

A. D. PORTER, Wholesale and Retail.

GROCER

Dealer in Produce Generally.

MAIN ST., WOODLAND. oc4-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

AND FAMILY GOODS, SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

C. W. GREENE'S JEWELRY STORE, Main Street, College Block, Woodland.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufacturer.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.

PRICES: Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 20 cts. Patterns with white warp, per yard..... 40 cts. Little table of vulgarities, per yard..... 25 cts.

For Sale at Nickleburgh Bros'. Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. oc18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

EAGLE MILLS, Knights' Landing.

ARNOLD & SCHROTH, Prop's.

These well known and popular mills have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the new proprietors, and are now ready for business, and turning out the best quality of

Fine Flour, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Grand Feed, ETC., ETC.

Special attention will be given to GRIST WORK, which will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

For choice lots of milling wheat the highest price will be paid in cash. oc18-3m

C. D. MORIN, At his Old Stand, opposite the Bank of Woodland.

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, CAS-FITTING, METAL ROOFING

And Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares; ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES, PUMPS, IRON AND GALVANIZED PIPES OF ALL SIZES.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE," AND THE "MEDALLION RANGE."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN HIS LINE.

CALVANIZED IRON WATER TANKS!

All Sizes, made to order. AGENCY FOR ROSE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS Can be had at my Store.

Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.

SHOP ON MAIN STREET. (Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store). oc18-3m D. MORIN, apewit

WAR! WAR! WAR!

AS ENGLAND AND RUSSIA are about to declare war, so is

THE GREAT San Francisco AUCTION STORE!

NEXT DOOR TO WOODLAND BANK

The prices of our goods are within the reach of all. We are and always have been

AGAINST MONOPOLY

We have been very fortunate in a late purchase of goods. Our

NEW IMPORTATIONS

Consist of Everything in the

DRY GOODS

Line. We are determined to

Sell Cheap for Cash

For the benefit of the general public, and you will find on inspection that the prices of our goods are

LOWER Than Any Other House

IN WOODLAND!

It may appear strange to the public that we can do this, but the following telegram will show how we are enabled to do this:

New York, March 1st, 1878. Messrs. Gosliner & Co., Woodland—We have been informed by your buyer, Mr. Armstrong, that you will take our whole stock of March 1st. You can have the same for thirty-five (35) cents on the dollar, for cash. The whole bill will amount to \$25,000.45. Yours, HOLMES, MURPHY & CO.

WOODLAND, March 3d. Messrs. Holmes, Murphy & Co., New York—We accept your offer. You will send the goods upon your receipt of this. We have remitted by telegraph to Mr. Armstrong, our buyer, the amount of \$22,000.45. Yours, GOSLINER & CO.

It would be impossible for us to enumerate the articles of the

Immense Stock

IT IS ARRIVING EVERY DAY

Therefore we beg your inspection, as it is the only method by which

We Can Convince You of the Cheapness of our goods.

ALL WE ASK IS FOR YOU TO

GIVE US A CALL!

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

THE GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

Next Door to the Bank.

PERSONAL.

PETER COOPER'S fortune is estimated at \$10,000,000. So much for being a ooper.

OSKAY HALL has again opened a law office in New York and will devote himself to criminal practice.

DR. AMOS CLARK says that "strong drink is not only the devil's way to man, but man's way to the devil."

The Queen of Greece is said to be greatly admired by her subjects for her beauty and her simple and charming manners.

BAYARD TAYLOR used to say: "A newspaper having 7,000 circulation can claim 10,000, and that every issue is probably read by 75,000 people."

It is said that President Hayes had his belief in the Bible shaken a little when he was informed that it was not written by an Ohio man.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

MR. EMBURY'S lecture in Boston the other night was the argument for temperance in language. "Superlatives," he said, "are diminutives, and weaken. The positive is the sinew of speech; the superlative the fat."

THE Jefferson Davis who appeared at a review of Mexican troops, in full uniform, is not the former head of the Southern Confederacy. It was Colonel Jeff O. Davis, of Indiana, at present in command of the 23d United States Infantry.

PRESIDENT HAYES will probably attend the centennial commemoration of the Wyoming massacre, on the 2d and 3d of July. The argument for temperance is to recall as vividly as possible the Wyoming of a century ago; the old forts and huts along the Snake river have been hired.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS, while in Minnesota lately, found himself one day a pleasant home, where one of the temperance persons was a little girl eleven weeks old. When Mr. Phillips rode to go, he said to the mother of the little maid: "I trust, if I live twenty-two or twenty-three years longer, I shall hear of this little one as being Governor of Minnesota."

"Why, Mr. Phillips," exclaimed the lady, "would you approve of such a thing?" "Certainly," was the prompt reply, made in all seriousness. "Why not?"

THIRTY years ago, when Bayard Taylor's "Views a Foot," or "Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff," came out, the London *athletic*, reviewing the work, said: "Mr. J. Bayard Taylor is a printer's apprentice, of whom America may be proud."

United States Minister to Germany, in his first book, which was eagerly read at the time, he showed Americans how cheaply one can travel in Europe, his own expenses during a two years' trip having not exceeded \$500. Mr. Taylor's careful description of places and persons in "Views a Foot" is not a metaphorical expression, but literally true. He did some heavy walking, of which Miss Bertha Von Hillern would not be ashamed. And he took time to acquaint himself with every feature of his route.

Wit and Humor.

MATTERS OF interest.—Coupons.

AN Ontario clergyman offers reduced marriage rates to clubs of ten.

A LAWYER, who wanted a postponement, appeared to the judge to "let the broad-axe of justice be swung by the hand of mercy." It was swung.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL boy, at Mayville, Ky., was asked by the superintendent if his father was a Christian. "Yes, sir," he replied, "but he is not working at it much."

PREFACE "Sense to wit; never study to be diverting without being useful; let no jest intrude upon good manners, nor say anything that may offend modesty."

A MISSISSIPPI judge was just saying that no one but a coward would carry a pistol, when his own fell from his pocket, was discharged, and the bullet hit a lawyer in the leg.

A SCOTCH schoolmaster having repeatedly and at last angrily demanded of his pupils, "Who signed Magna Charta?" A little girl tremblingly replied: "Please, sir, it was na me."

PROFESSOR TO JUNIOR: "Mr. C.—this is essay original?" Junior: "Why, yes—most of it." Professor: "I thought, perhaps, in several places you had forgotten to put in the quotation-marks."

JENNIE JUNE says a fashionable bonnet can be had for \$1.50. And so it can. It is from \$5 to \$20 worth of trimming that strikes the pocketbook in a sore spot.—*Norristown Herald.*

FOND FATHER: "Well, my son, how do you like college? Alma Mater has turned out some great men." Young Hopeful (just expelled): "Yes, sir; she has just turned me out."

"Can any one in the school tell me why a ship is called a ship?" asked a teacher in a suburban school, the other day. "Because she is rigged up," answered a smart boy in the back row.

"Don't you find that it hurts your lawn to let your children play on it?" asked a friend of a suburban the other day. "Yes," answered the gentleman addressed, "but it doesn't hurt the children."

A HOTEL keeper in Lawrence, Mass., being taken ill, his physician prescribed whisky, whereupon the sick man directed that it should be procured elsewhere, saying that he would not dare to take that sold over the counter.

MACUTIX is the name of the leading philosopher of Newark, N. J. He found fault with the fish cakes, and his wife broke the dish over his head. Turning to his daughter, he said: "Your mother is celebrating our China wedding."

A BROTHER of children were telling what they got for school. The eldest got reading, spelling, and definitions. "And what did you get, little one?" asked the father, to a rosy-cheeked little fellow, who at the time was shyly driving a ten-penny nail into the door-panel. "Me! I gets read-in' to spellin' and spankin'."

You need not be afraid of giving too much. The old dandy said: "If any boy you know or any church what died ob liberality, jes' tell me what it is, an' I will take a pilgrimage to it, and by de soft light ob de pale moon I will crawl upon its moss-covered roof an' write upon de topmost of it, 'Blessed an' dead who die in de Lord.'"

A POSER.—Sergeant-Major: "Now, Private Smith, you know very well none but officers and non-commissioned officers are allowed to walk across this grass." Private Smith: "But, Sergeant-Major, I've Captain Green's verbal orders to—"

Sergeant-Major: "None of that, sir! Show me the Captain's verbal orders! Show 'em to me, sir!"—*Punch.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY visited the Paris Exhibition in Berlin.

HOBART PASKEU died with the Queen at Windsor Castle, the other day.

The sixty-second body has been recovered from the ruins of the Minneapolis Mills.

THE President has appointed Stephen D. Packard, of Louisiana, Consul at Liverpool.

CATHERINE E. BROWN, sister of Henry Ward Beecher, died on the twelfth inst. at Elmira, N. Y.

The British Government has ordered a million pounds weight of lint and other supplies for wounded.

The potato bug has made its appearance in New York. Farmers are preparing to replant potato fields with corn.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in \$5,000,000 of fifty-cent bonds on account of four percent subscription.

It is rumored that the Evans Rice Company of Memphis, Tenn., is filling large orders for Russians on the steamer Cimbric.

A Vigilance Committee has been formed in Omaha for driving out tramps, and one night they arrested nearly one hundred.

The German Government has decided to decline the invitation from the United States to attend the International Congress in Congress in Berlin.

TAYLOR has introduced a bill in the Senate to encourage the introduction of a supply of fresh water for the desert west of Fort Yuma.

The President has signed the Act amending the Act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Coast.

The Turkish Minister at Athens has notified refugees from insurgent provinces that they have full liberty to return to their homes, the Sultan has granted them amnesty.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HILL strongly advised the Appropriation Committee to amend the bill for the grant for the completion of the Appraiser's Bureau in San Francisco.

A BALDWIN dispatch reports that Bosnia is in a state of great agitation. The insurrection is spreading, and the insurgents force all Christians to join them, or burn their villages.

OWING to the forwardness of the General Appropriation bill, it is thought by a number of members of Congress that an adjournment sine die can take place toward the last of June.

The Western Emigrant Society (colored) have adopted a memorial to Congress asking an appropriation for transport, outfit, seeds, etc., for emigrants to the West, to cover expenses.

GENERAL GRANT, accompanied by United States Minister, Consul-General Tarratt, Commissioner-General McCracken and a large delegation of Americans, visited the Exhibition at Paris last Saturday.

CONGRESSMAN LUTHER appeared before the Committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee one day last week on behalf of the increased appropriation for the Mare Island dry dock. The Committee will recommend \$400,000.

THIRTY thousand dollars silver certificates, denomination of \$20, for issue in New York, were received at the Treasurer's office in Washington on one day. A shipment of \$100 certificates has been made to New York, to be used primarily for the purchase of bullion.

The Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia, which has been closed for some time past to allow of reconstruction, was reopened to the public on the 10th inst., with appropriate ceremonies. Senators Blaine, Bayard and Wallace were present, and Blaine made an eloquent address.

A DISPATCH from Wheeling, W. Va., says that a communicative society, just discovered in Frederick, Md., between five hundred and six hundred members. It is offered and drilled. The members are reticent and the meetings are secret. Other societies exist in the State.

BARTMAN and Taylor, spirit mediums, who have been doing very remarkable things in that line, were exposed in Chicago last night by a Times reporter, who caught a ghost face in a seance and held it tight, until the dry bones of the seance were broken, and the arms unloosed his hold, and he mainly voice came in round about at him for exposing the trick.

An order was received at Fort Leavenworth, a few days ago from Division Headquarters, commanding the order for expeditions to remove the Indians New Mexico. Everything was in readiness to start when the order was received, and trains for transportation of the troops were being loaded.

Official information is received of acceptance by the Government of the invitation of the Government to participate in an International Gold and Silver Conference. Three European countries have accepted the invitation, it is expected for our Government to do so.

The Secretary of the Treasury invites subscriptions to the four percent loan upon the same terms as offered to the public in July 1877, namely: Subscribers, upon deposit of two per cent, will be allowed sixty days to complete payment. At the expiration of that time the bonds will be issued upon the receipt of ninety-eight per cent, principal and interest accrued, to take date, and one per cent of one per cent commission on all subscriptions.

A LATE dispatch from New York says: "The statements of dealers in arms are conclusive, no systematic preparations have been made in Europe for a general uprising. Three European countries have accepted the invitation, it is expected for our Government to do so."

The labor troubles in England have not yet ended. Rioting, which began at Darwin on Monday, has spread to other towns. Over a hundred and seventy police, armed with clubs, lances, were engaged several hours quelling the riot. Several constables and rioters were injured, and considerable damage was done to property.

THE dispute on charity in the English strike districts are very heavy. The decision reaffirmed at Manchester, to carry out a general strike, will throw a couple of thousand more people into the street. The strike has had little effect on the cloth market, which continues singularly dull and inactive.

At Macedonia the weaver have struck against the five percent reduction. Notice of ten percent reduction has been posted in Burgas, and the men have refused to work. The spinners at Hindley have received notice of a five percent reduction. At Bolton, where the operatives last October submitted to a five percent reduction, after a two months' strike, a further reduction of five per cent is imminent. The lockout at Preston is complete, and five thousand operatives, willing to work, are in enforced idleness.

The dispute in the Macedonia cotton trade has been ended by the hands agreeing to accept a five percent reduction, working four days a week.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

(Quotations, unless otherwise specified, represent receivers' prices in lots, marketed by the warehousemen.)

FLOUR.—There is an active demand for all grades, and prices steady.

Superfine, \$3.00; standard extra, \$2.50; \$2.00; Oregon, fair to choice, \$2.50; \$2.00; \$1.50; \$1.00; \$0.50; \$0.25; \$0.10; \$0.05; \$0.02; \$0.01.

WHEAT.—There is an active demand for all grades, and prices steady.

Superfine, \$3.00; standard extra, \$2.50; \$2.00; Oregon, fair to choice, \$2.50; \$2.00; \$1.50; \$1.00; \$0.50; \$0.25; \$0.10; \$0.05; \$0.02; \$0.01.

WE quote choice to choice milling, \$3.00; \$2.50; \$2.00; \$1.50; \$1.00; \$0.50; \$0.25; \$0.10; \$0.05; \$0.02; \$0.01.

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Harris' Fruit Drier.

We illustrate on this page a fruit drier patented some time since through the MIXING AND SECTORING Patent Agency, by Geo. Harris, of San Francisco.

The drier is constructed in a novel manner, so that a thin body of water or air is in contact with the heating surface, and the fruit is conveyed through the drying chamber in pipes to assist in the drying, and the condensed moisture is collected in a tank at the bottom. The arrangement of the heater is such that it gives the most favorable heating with the least amount of fuel.

The heater is filled with water, and from its shape, when a fire is made in the fireplace, a thin stratum of water will be rapidly heated, and a very visible circulation will take place, so that in a short time the whole body of water will be brought to a boiling point. As the heater tank is made of wood, it will retain the heat with little reduction for a long time, and the radiation is so small that the heat can be easily kept up with a small quantity of fuel.

By surrounding the fireplace with a stratum of air between it and the water the air is also heated, and not only transmits its heat to the water, but is also prevented from being burnt by any amount of heat from the fireplace. This is one of the important features of the machine, because there is never any danger of burning and spoiling the substance to be dried by too fierce a heat or by neglect.

The air circulates freely in such a volume as to carry off the moisture from the drying room with great rapidity through the pipe, which connects with the escape flue, and it is expelled materially in the steam pipe, and the heater tank is made of wood, so that it will retain the heat with little reduction for a long time, and the radiation is so small that the heat can be easily kept up with a small quantity of fuel.

By surrounding the fireplace with a stratum of air between it and the water the air is also heated, and not only transmits its heat to the water, but is also prevented from being burnt by any amount of heat from the fireplace. This is one of the important features of the machine, because there is never any danger of burning and spoiling the substance to be dried by too fierce a heat or by neglect.

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A Tranquil Nervous System.

Can never be passed by the nervous system of chronic disease. Weak stomachs make weak nerves. To restore vigor and quietude to the latter, the first must be invigorated and regulated.

The ordinary sedatives may tranquilize the nerves for a while, but they can never, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, remove the causes of nervous debility. They purify invigorant and corrective of disordered conditions of the alimentary system, has also the effect of imparting tone to the nerves.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, May 23d, 1878.

General News Items.

The miners working in the head of the Suisun Tunnel have been put upon six-hour shifts, owing to the intense heat.

The Chronicle says that there is a Vigilance Committee in San Francisco numbering 4,000 men, and that they are ready to respond at a given signal.

The California State Dental Association will hold its fifth annual session at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, beginning June 1st, and continuing four days.

One of the killed at the Ashland, disassembled the Suisun Tunnel, and the body of the miner, who was killed, was found at the scene.

That statement that O'Brien, of Bonanza fame was worth only \$50,000 at the time of his death, is exaggerated. He was worth \$1,000,000, and that he is ready to respond at a given signal.

The State Department at Washington are now investigating charges against the U. S. Minister to China, George S. Newhall. The charges are of corruption, false accounts, bribery and illegal exaction.

Nothing is easier than fault-finding. No talent, no self-culture, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business. But those who do so, have little time for learning or for complaint.

A meeting of the Communists was held Sunday at New York. Infamously and everything that tends to diminish labor's rights to the fruits of the workingman's toil were denounced, and the meeting broke up in great excitement.

Hammer, the historian of the German Empire, relates that from 1857 to 1873 there were fifty-five deaths of whom only one was killed by a bullet. In recent times visitors are put to death. In recent times visitors are put to death. In recent times visitors are put to death.

To remove the disagreeable odor caused by excessive perspiration, place about two table-spoons of the compound spirits of ammonia in a basin of water. Wash with this, leaving the skin as neat, clean and fresh as any one ever had. The wash is harmless and very cheap.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of California will reach fifty million bushels. This estimate is considered by many extravagant, but the crop will be the largest ever gathered, and when sold at fair prices the farmers will be able to pay their debts.

Dried mushrooms are much esteemed in China, and they are also largely consumed by Japanese, either as a dish by themselves, or as a condiment with other dishes. Dried mushrooms, it is said, retain the flavor of the fresh, and are much more convenient for transport to any distance very well.

It now comes to light that the refusal of the German Government to take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878 is intended, not as a sign of hostility to France, but as a snub to the Emperor of the Germans, who made such a disgraceful show at Philadelphia.

W. S. O'Brien left \$300,000 to each of his seven nephews and nieces; \$50,000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum at San Francisco; \$50,000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum at San Francisco; \$50,000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum at San Francisco; \$50,000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum at San Francisco.

Consumption of Indian corn is increasing in Europe. In Italy the price has risen, much to the disgust of the poorer classes, who use it largely on account of the Italian Government having decided, contrary to all former custom, to feed cavalry horses with equal portions of corn and oats. Heretofore their feed has been confined exclusively to oats.

New-mown hay has a peculiar smell which is not perceptible to the nose, but which, because this smell proceeds from the whole of its containing cells only, renders the hay more valuable or wonderful in its odor than this simple fact. Herein the system reveals a gentle fragrance, which, when entirely unperfumed, is very potent in its effect.

The London Lancet suggests the following simple treatment for the skin as soon as the disease is felt to be directly on the spot, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, make a small incision, and instantly be taken out with the point of a needle or lancet. A piece of adhesive plaster will keep the blister in place.

South Australian flour has a very high rank in the English market, being much used by the middle and upper classes. According to the latest report, the Capital, dated 28th of January, states that the total red wheat crop of the colony for the year ending 31st December, 1877, was 1,000,000 bushels, and that the yield for the year ending 31st December, 1878, was 1,200,000 bushels.

The Scientific Farmer says the amount of good done by the chickens among fruit trees can be estimated. We can estimate the value of the canker worm in an orchard of 100 trees in two years time by counting a flock of fifty chickens or in the middle of the summer, and then taken by the birds in the surrounding orchard and fields. We always preserve all the birds, and not begrudging them a few cherries and berries.

It is stated on good authority that all vegetables, the edible roots, such as potatoes, turnips, parsnips, are of a heat-producing nature, and that those which ripen above ground, and those which ripen below ground, are of a heat-producing nature, and that those which ripen above ground, and those which ripen below ground, are of a heat-producing nature.

The Sacred College, after the death of Cardinal Alois, consisted of five Cardinals Bishops, forty-seven Cardinals, and nine cardinals. Of the existing cardinals, only three are left. The Sacred College, after the death of Cardinal Alois, consisted of five Cardinals Bishops, forty-seven Cardinals, and nine cardinals.

There are two things that always pay, even in this money-worshipping world. One is to be a miser, and the other is to be a philanthropist. The miser accumulates wealth, and the philanthropist distributes it. The miser accumulates wealth, and the philanthropist distributes it.

A number of years ago attention was attracted to a theory which insisted that the last effort of vision materialized itself and remained as an object imprinted on the retina of the eye after death. This theory has been proved a fact by an experiment tried in the presence of Dr. Gage, F. R. S., of Birmingham, England, and Prof. Bunsen, the subject being a living rabbit. The means taken to prove the merits of the question were most simple, the rabbit being placed near an opening in a shutter, and retaining the shape of the same after the animal had been deprived of life.

According to a Bressa's Journal, the thread used in making the costliest descriptions of lace produced in that city is of such exquisite fineness as to necessitate its being spun in dark, underground rooms, where the atmosphere is sufficiently moist to prevent the thread from breaking or separating. It is so delicate as to scarcely be visible, and the room is so arranged that all the light admitted shall fall upon the work. The finest specimen is so complicated as to require the labor of seven persons on one piece, and each operative is employed at distinct figures of the work.

Near Rochester, in the county Cork, Ireland, is an island called Hop Island, which got this name in an odd way. At the revolution of the edict of Nantes, M. de Malherbe, a French Huguenot, sought refuge in Cork, and he was successful as a distiller, but not so successful as a landowner. He was at length able to purchase a small island hitherto known as the island of the swarming with rats. Here he built a house and laid out charming grounds. The sailors and boatmen persisted in calling it Hop Island, in allusion to its owner's profession, and that name it has retained to this day.

Real bronze is made of copper, tin and zinc, in various proportions, the two former being largely in excess of the last. The mixture of this mixture is exposed to the air it slowly oxidizes, producing upon the surface the color known as the patina. This patina is slow, and it has become the custom to hasten the operation by a quick chemical oxidation, which produces the same result. French, or imitation bronze, as the latter is called, is made of a mixture of copper, tin and zinc, and is made of a mixture of copper, tin and zinc, and is made of a mixture of copper, tin and zinc.

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The revenue of the United States is about \$250,000,000.

A pound of wool woven into common merino will measure three yards.

The wheat crop of California for export this year, it is estimated, will be 20,000,000 bushels.

The Newfoundland seal fishery for the season has resulted in a catch of more than 412,000 seals.

Texas beef is sold for fourteen cents a pound in London, and for fifteen cents in Galveston, Hurrah for Texas!

Within the last ten years the United States has sold \$45,000,000 worth of arms and munitions of war to Europe.

Owing to the extreme mildness of last Winter, ice is selling in New York city for seventy cents a pound. What will the price be in August?

Since June 1, 1877, 12,000,000 pounds of dried apples have been exported from this country—nearly twenty times as many pounds as the year before.

Don't teach the boy that high political honors await him, but rather that he should be a useful member of whatever society he may be placed in.

The aggregated exports of petroleum this year are 12,000,000 against 9,000,000 gallons last year. Over a million of gallons are daily exported from New York.

There are many things a man can run away from an impending suit, his creditors, his family, his duties. But when a man ever succeeds in running away from himself.

Generosity during life is a very different thing from generosity in the hour of death: the one proceeds from liberality and benevolence, the other from pride or fear.

The heaviest of a print from the pen of God's perfection; the end is a bud from the bower of His beauty; the sun is a spark from God's wisdom, and the sky is a bubble on the sea of His power.

During the month of April the San Francisco Mining column in all 400,000 pieces of the total value of \$3,845,000—\$3,820,000 in double-ends, \$5,500 in trade dollars, and \$100,000 in standard silver.

There are certain things which it seems probable to speak of, even to those nearest and dearest to our hearts—words spoken now and then in our lives which remain forever a secret between Heaven, ourselves and one another.

Tortolises are known to be very long-lived, and there is at this time one in the possession of Mrs. Jago, of Hammersmith, London, which by testimony would bear even the scrutiny of Mr. Theobald, is 118 years old. His present owner has had him thirty-six years.

The British iron trade is in a worse condition than that of the United States. There are heavy failures constantly occurring, there is a rapid decline in wages, and the workers are being sent to the workhouse.

In each grain of sand there are marvels; in the very drop of water a world. In the great spectacle called nature every being has its marked place and distinct role, and in the grand drama called life there presides a law harmonious as the one which rules the movements of the stars.

The Executive mansion at Frankfort, Ky., is a rickety old edifice, built in 1868, and two of the workmen engaged in its construction, Metcalf and Litcher, afterwards occupied it as governors, the former working on the stone masonry, the other carrying mortar in a hod for the bricklayers.

This is the season of the year when people are more or less liable to get poisoned by the scrub-oak. The following prescription is said to be a cure: One drachm carbolic acid, 1/2 ounce acetic acid, 1/2 ounce alcohol, mixed with 5 ounces distilled water. Apply with a sponge on the parts affected.

James Gordon Bennett has telegraphed for Jack Cole to join him in England and bring to New York the Pandora, which will sail for the North pole as soon as she can be fitted out. Henry M. Stanley, the African Explorer, will probably take charge of the expedition.

Tainted meat or game may be restored by wrapping it up closely in a fine linen cloth, then after throwing a shovelful of live wood coals into a pail of water, put the meat or game in and let it remain under water five or ten minutes. This will remove all offensive smell, but it should be cooked at once.

The population of London for 1877 is estimated by the Registrar General at 2,266,007, or more than one million in excess of the returns of the census for 1871. The section embraced in the Registrar's tables, under the name of London, includes parts of three counties and comprises an area of 122 square miles.

In Scotland beef cattle are stall fed from Sept. 1 on hay and straw; after October all the straw they can eat, with the addition of three pounds of oil cake and one-half bushel of turnips three times daily; during the last two or three weeks before killing, the cattle are fed on one quart of corn daily. If it is found they are not gaining fast enough.

The periods of gestation are the same in the horse and ass, or 11 months each; camel, 12 months; elephant, 2 years; lion, 5 months; buffalo, 12 months; cow, 9 months; sheep, 5 months; dog, 9 weeks; cat, 8 weeks; sow, 11 weeks; pig, 12 weeks; swan, 45 days; hen, 21 days; duck, 30 days; peacock, 28 days; guinea, 11 days; pigeons, 14 days; parrots, 40 days.

Cucumbers may best be fought by inclosing the plants or other vines in a netting of fine gauze, and with a chicken yard fence, and enclose a flock of chickens instead.

After the fruit is set, by a slight shaking of the tree early every morning, while the insects are still inactive, they will drop off and become an easy prey to their ready enemies beneath.

Chiverton, S. C., is engaged in boring an artesian well, the depth of which has reached 1,270 feet; 1,570 feet of pipe has been inserted, and as fast as the depth is increased more piping will be inserted until a stratum is reached sufficiently hard to render piping unnecessary. One small head of water has been reached, but it was so small that it has been shut off.

In the State of Mississippi there are ninety-two newspapers, whose combined circulation is about 60,000. In Arkansas there are seventy newspapers, whose combined circulation is about 35,000. Mississippi has 828,000 people, so that it circulates one newspaper to every fourteen souls. Arkansas has 485,000 people, which gives it, in proportion to its population, about the same newspaper circulation as Mississippi.

Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of books is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved sideboard. Give us a home furnished with books rather than furniture—both if you can, but books at any rate. To spend several days at a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treating on costly carpets, and sitting on luxurious chairs and sleeping upon down, seems like bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind. Books are windows through which the soul looks out. A house without them is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his family. Children learn through being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading and grows upon it; and the love of knowledge is a young mind is almost warrant against the inferior excitations of passion and vice.

And all are most respectfully invited to call and make their purchases.

SPRING GOODS!

1878.

A. NICKLESBURG & BRO.

We wish to inform the public that we have been receiving daily for the past three weeks

SPRING GOODS!

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

And as our stock is now complete in every line we invite all to come and take a look. Only purchase if the article is as well as the price suits. Every thing else is as usual, especially our principle of doing a

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS!

No humbugs nor exaggerations, but we let the people be the judges. Soliciting an early call we remain

Very Respectfully,

A. NICKLESBURG & BRO.,

Sole Agents for MME. DEMOREST'S most Reliable Patterns, of which we have the latest for the

SPRING OF 1878.

BLACK'S,

1878.

HUSTON BROS.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN GRAIN

And Other Farm Produce,

Having Closed their Store at Knights Landing,

—HAVE—

CONCENTRATED THEIR BUSINESS

AT BLACKS,

And in view of the Splendid Prospects for Crops have laid in a

VERY HEAVY

Spring Stock

Embracing All Kinds of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

Agricultural Machinery

—AND—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Of the Most Approved Styles.

BOB AND ED.

Have hung out the banner on the outer wall, and are on hand to wait upon the public, guaranteeing beforehand that all who favor them with a call shall go away feeling satisfied.

THE LATCH STRING IS OUT,

And all are most respectfully invited to call and make their purchases.

HUSTON BROS.

WOODLAND PLANING MILL

AND MACHINE SHOPS,

WHITE, CRANE & CO.,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR WORK IN WOOD OR IRON

Will Take Contracts for Building. Will Repair and Adjust Farming Implements.

THRESHING SEPARATORS MADE A SPECIALTY.

As we employ only skilled mechanics, use only the best materials, and as our machinery is of superior style, we solicit patronage and guarantee satisfaction.

We Manufacture and Adjust

The Celebrated Laufenburg Patent End-Shake Shoe

FOR THRESHING MACHINES!

CRANE'S PATENT UNLOADER & GRAIN STACKER.

In calling attention to this PATENT GRAIN STACKER or HEADER-WAGON UNLOADER, we claim for it that with the improved Derrick it is one of the best improvements of the age for UNLOADING HEADER-WAGONS AND STACKING GRAIN.

GREAT SAVING OF Grain and Time. No forking or tramping of grain. More grain can be put into a stack, by making it lighter, thereby saving a great many dollars; also avoiding the necessity of frequently moving the Threshing Machine. These Unloaders can be operated by any boy or man to drive a team. Mr. Crane has manufactured them, and they have been successfully employed for the three seasons past. We guarantee them to do all we claim for them. Patented March 9th, 1875. Anyone infringing this patent will be prosecuted.

We call the attention of the public to the following

TESTIMONIALS FROM WELL KNOWN FARMERS.

WOODLAND, Cal., Feb. 24, 1878.

Mr. Crane—Dear Sir—Having been repeatedly asked how we were pleased with your Improved Derrick and Net, would say—after giving it a thorough test in stacking hay, grain and straw, we pronounce it a success. It saves labor and grain, and little or no grain is thrashed out in handling. Yours, etc.

COLUSA COUNTY, Jan. 24th, 1878.

Mr. Crane—Dear Sir—I used your Patent Net and Improved Derrick in harvesting my crop last season, and find them to be just what I needed. I also find them to be a great saving of labor, and would advise every farmer to get them for his use. Very respectfully yours,

W. F. GLASCOCK.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 20th, 1878.

I have used D. Crane's Net for unloading and stacking grain, and find it to be a great saving of labor, and would advise every farmer to get them for his use. Very respectfully yours,

W. F. GLASCOCK.

KNIGHTS LANDING, March 14th, 1878.

Mr. Crane—Dear Sir—Being to work for me at the Knights Landing, I have used your Net and Derrick for stacking hay, and find it to be a great saving of labor, and would advise every farmer to get them for his use. Very respectfully yours,

T. SIMMS.

ALL work done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Give us a trial.

High Price Paid for Old Scrap Iron.

WHITE, CRANE & CO.

NEAR THE DEPOT, MAIN STREET.

BRANCHING OUT.

S. T. PENDEGAST & CO.

Have added to their large stock of Boots and Shoes a full line of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Our Stock is Entirely New and of the Latest Styles.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

The finest qualities of Ladies' Shoes always on hand.

Agent for the New Wilson and American Sewing Machine.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES

—AND—

HARDWARE.

THE OLD HOUSE IN THIS LINE OF BUSINESS on the Coast—having started with the first farming implements, etc. They are now EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for many of the most valuable Machines that are used in farming—among which are the

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,

Champion Mowers and Reapers,

Hollingsworth Sulky Rakes,

Tiger Self-Dump Sulky Rakes,

(The Tiger Self-Dump Rake is THE LATEST AND BEST Rake Invented.)

Bain's Farm & Freight Wagons,

BAIN'S HEADER WAGONS,

The Best Wagons ever sold in California.

Pitt's Genuine Buffalo Threshers and Horse Powers,

J. I. Case & Co.'s Improved California Headers,

Ames' Straw Burning Engines,

Spring Wagons, all sizes.

ALL OUR MACHINES ARE WELL KNOWN IN CALIFORNIA!

They are the Leading Machines!

Our Hill's Eureka Gang Plows, Harrows,

Moline Single Gang Plows, Seed Sowers,

Cast Iron Plows, Cultivators, Etc.,

ARE THE BEST TO BE FOUND IN THE MARKET.

We carry all the Goods to be expected in this line.

—ALSO—

A Full Line of Shelf Hardware,

CUTLERY, BELTING, FENCE AND BALING WIRE,

BARBED FENCE WIRE, POWDER, SHOT, ETC.

Call and Examine our Stock or Send for Catalogue. Address,

BAKER & HAMILTON,

SACRAMENTO OR SAN FRANCISCO

New Firm!

A. HAINES, S. MUND.

HAINES & CO.,

Spring & Summer Stock

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—AT—

MADISON.

Our New Spring and Summer Stock embraces

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

AND MACHINERY,

Grain Sacks, Etc.

OUR MOTTO IS:

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

The public are respectfully invited to call upon us and make their purchases, and we feel satisfied that we can suit them both in goods and prices.

Cash Paid for Grain and Wool.

Poultry and other Farm Produce.

A GOOD STORE TO RENT, 25 by 50 feet in size, with convenient Showcases, etc., attached, for which apply to A. HAINES.

my2w3m Madison, Yolo County, Cal.

AT THE

CALIFORNIA POULTRY YARDS,

WOODLAND.

May be had the choicest and best variety of Imported, Premium and Fancy Poultry WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

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